

which are beneficial to the citizens of a country. Many programs we fund are beneficial to the continent of Africa. For instance, funding that we provide to Africa for agricultural productivity, accounts for a substantial portion of African countries' GDP, employment, household and national incomes and foreign exchange revenues, will help feed many African people and empower them to manage their natural resources. The end result will be a marked decrease in the level at which Africans are dying due to starvation. Also, funding we provide them for business, trade and investment programs will help African countries economically by making them self sufficient. The time has come for the U.S. to give back to a continent that feeds our great nation in the sharing of its cultures, its science, its history and its natural resources. Mr. Speaker, this strengthens the partnership that we have with Africa.

CONGRATULATING THE CITY OF
PAWTUCKET, RI

HON. PATRICK J. KENNEDY

OF RHODE ISLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, July 10, 2003

Mr. KENNEDY of Rhode Island. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to congratulate the city of Pawtucket, RI, for being selected by the U.S. Conference of Mayors as one of 28 best small business practice cities in the country. This honor acknowledges the outstanding work that the residents and city officials of Pawtucket have done in recent years to create a booming business characterized by the making, showing, and selling of artwork.

The business of Pawtucket can be traced back to the father of the Industrial Revolution, Samuel Slater, when he founded America's cotton industry on the Blackstone River in 1783. Since that time an abundance of artists have made Pawtucket their home and place of work.

Since 1999, a strong resurgence in the Pawtucket art scene can be detected in the 122 artists that now occupy eight mill properties and over 117,000 square feet of vacant space. This is not to mention the five mill properties that have been purchased for commercial and live-work lofts in the past few years.

In just over 4 years Pawtucket has gained local and national recognition for its newly thriving art scene. In addition Pawtucket boasts 307 acres for its arts and entertainment district, the largest such district in the state.

The artisan attraction to Pawtucket can be summarized quite simply by ease and convenience.

The honor bestowed upon the city of Pawtucket may act as encouragement for other mayors from across the country to contact the city's mayor, James E. Doyle, to learn more about what it takes to foster a developing artistic community. Pawtucket will serve as a guideline for burgeoning art centers to follow.

Mr. Speaker, Pawtucket, RI, is a city rich in history, business, and art. 2003 marks the first time that the city has received any national recognition for this characteristic, and in particular the progress made in recent years.

It is a great honor for me to represent this fine city and I look forward to witnessing its continued growth and success.

HONORING THE MEMORY OF
CHARLES R. "DICK" SADLER

HON. FORTNEY PETE STARK

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, July 10, 2003

Mr. STARK. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to the memory of Dick Sadler, a longtime resident of Hayward, California. On July 11, 2003, Mr. Sadler's family and friends will gather to celebrate his life and his many contributions, most notably in the world of boxing.

Dick Sadler rode out of his hometown of Columbus, Ohio on a freight train in 1934 with just 18 cents in his pocket, seeking greener pastures in the West. He survived the Great Depression by dancing and playing the piano at nightspots up and down the West Coast. His days free, he began studying the ancient art of boxing at city gymnasiums. From the beginning, Sadler developed into one of the greatest boxing manager-trainers in the history of the sport. He took George Foreman from a raw amateur to the heavyweight championship of the world; he trained Archie Moore during the last 10 years of Moore's illustrious career; he managed and trained Sonny Liston, Charlie Shipes and Freddie Little, among others. He served as advisor to heavyweight champions Muhammad Ali and Joe Frazier.

But Sadler was more proud of his accomplishments outside of boxing. He and his fighters spent numerous hours raising money for boys' and girls' clubs, YMCAs, Special Olympics and other worthwhile causes. He worked tirelessly to establish a pension fund for former boxers—a mission that regrettably never came to fruition.

Sadler coached championship prizefighters all over the world. He rubbed elbows with famous politicians and movie stars, and dined with royalty in Europe and Japan. According to all who knew him, Sadler looked most at home in a boxing gym. A boxing gym located on the second floor of a building with creaky stairs leading up to it. A boxing gym where kids with dreams are punching speed bags, jumping rope, tossing medicine balls, and pounding heavy bags. In the middle of the room is a ring and there is Dick Sadler, his elbows resting on the apron and his jockey cap high on his head. He is staring up between the bottom two ropes at a couple of aspiring champions, occasionally calling out instructions.

That's the Dick Sadler his friends will remember. I join them in applauding his life, so richly lived. He not only contributed to the success of champions whose names we all recognize but he contributed to his community and those who were not champions but in need of a helping hand.

MAP

HON. TIMOTHY V. JOHNSON

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, July 10, 2003

Mr. JOHNSON of Illinois. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to salute the 600 employees of the Illinois Refining Division (IRD) located in Robinson, IL, for winning Marathon Ashland Petroleum's (MAP) 2002 President's Award for Re-

sponsible Care. This outstanding award is given to a refining division that shows a high regard for environmental stewardship, and employee and health safety. Before receiving this award, the IRD underwent a comprehensive and stringent screening process in which MAP business components were rated and matched up with both the MAP Safety Performance Index and 16 health, environment, and safety standards. After reviewing their record it was clear that the Illinois Refining Division of Robinson, Illinois was the most deserving of this recognition.

During 2002, the Illinois Refining Division was 1 of only 10 refineries in the nation that earned the Occupational Health and Safety Administration's Voluntary Protection Program Star site recertification. IRD also has a strong record of encouraging employee involvement in health and safety programs, and vigorously stressing pollution prevention and waste reduction. Not only did IRD stress the importance of environmental and employee safety within its workplace, it also prided itself on community outreach programs. I cannot think of a more deserving recipient of this award and I am honored that I have the opportunity to represent such a fine employer in my district.

CITY OF LATHRUP VILLAGE

HON. SANDER M. LEVIN

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, July 10, 2003

Mr. LEVIN. Mr. Speaker, I ask my colleagues to join me in commemorating the City of Lathrup Village, MI, on the 50th anniversary of its incorporation as a city. As the city celebrates this auspicious occasion, I would like to take a moment to reflect on the ways in which Lathrup Village's past shapes its future.

The history of Lathrup Village dates back to 1923, when Louise Lathrup Kelley acquired 1,000 acres in what was then Southfield Township. Originally called Lathrup Townsite, the area followed Mrs. Kelley's unique development plans. Unlike most other cities, which develop in a haphazard, chaotic pattern of initial settlement followed by gradual and disorderly expansion, Lathrup Village was, from the very beginning, a planned community. Mrs. Kelley sought to balance the desire for development with the needs of the residents who would eventually live there. To this end, she reserved space for parks and planned the streets to provide access to all parts of the city and the larger metropolitan region. Under Mrs. Kelley's plans, which were quite progressive for the time, all houses were to be made of high quality brick, stone or masonry, and garages were required to be attached to the homes. From these initial plans, a beautifully ordered community grew into a charming city of just over 4,200 residents.

The residents' desire to maintain the atmosphere of a village was reflected in their decision to keep the name Lathrup Village even after it incorporated as a city in 1953. For many of its residents, Lathrup Village is synonymous with close community, friendly neighbors, and cozy convenience.

In the half century since Lathrup Village incorporated, its leaders and its residents have upheld the original intention of Mrs. Kelley's